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There is promise of adequate pub-  
licity and a sane censorship in the  
principles laid down in the letter  
addressed to President Wilson by  
Secretaries LANSING, HAKER and  
DANIELS. They are only just when  
they recognize as "generous and pa-  
triotic" the cooperation of the news-  
papers with the Government in the  
war, and in printing information about the  
armed forces that might be of value  
to the common enemy.

It may even be said that a cen-  
sorship has not been needed since  
the war was declared, so circum-  
stances have been in the  
attitude toward such information. On  
the other hand, it is only fair to the  
newspapers to say that they have  
been waiting patiently and with legiti-  
mate concern for the creation of a  
bureau or committee of publicity  
which would give them without dis-  
crimination what the Secretaries call  
"the vital facts of national defense."

The case is admirably stated in the  
following paragraphs of the letter to  
Mr. Wilson:

"While there is much that is properly  
secret in connection with the depart-  
ments of the Government, the total is  
small compared with the vast amount of  
information that it is right and proper  
for the people to have.

"America's great present needs are  
confidence, enthusiasm and service, and  
these needs will not be met completely  
unless every citizen is given the feeling  
of partnership that comes with full,  
frank statements concerning the conduct  
of the public business."

Accordingly the President has by  
executive order created a Committee  
on Public Information, to consist of  
the Secretaries of State, War and the  
Navy and a civilian, Mr. Groomer  
CARR, who is to be chairman and to  
act as censor. This post is one of  
great honor and responsibility in a  
war such as the United States is now  
engaged in. It calls for the soundest  
judgment and strict impartiality, as  
well as the "courage, ability and vision"  
which the Secretaries declare to  
be the prime qualifications for the  
office. The judgment required in-  
cludes courage, ability and vision.

The censor should be a big man  
with a wide horizon, not slow to de-  
cide what information ought to be  
made public, yet deliberate and sure  
in his mental processes. Doubtless  
Mr. Wilson himself will often be con-  
sulted. No one in America has had  
any experience as censor since the  
war with Spain, in which the work  
was committed largely to army and  
navy men. We trust that the fatigues  
of the British censorship in the  
early part of the war will be avoided  
by our American Committee on Public  
Information.

Some helpful advice about what a  
censorship should not be the French  
and British commissions, drawing on  
a ripe experience, might communicate  
on their arrival in this country. The  
newspapers are prepared to give the  
committee their hearty and patriotic  
cooperation. They expect no favors  
and ask only for "the vital facts of  
national defense."

**Revenue From Beer and Whiskey.**  
The rapid spread of Statewide pro-  
hibition, the enactment of legislation  
to make it more effective, and the  
great probability of the early enact-  
ment of national prohibition, make  
the repeated promises of the Ways  
and Means Committee to raise revenue  
by increasing the whiskey and beer  
taxes seem futile.

You can't legislate a business out  
of existence and still draw revenue from  
it. The Ways and Means Commit-  
tee really intends to rely upon this  
industry for future revenue. The in-  
fluence of that leading committee in Con-  
gress must be exerted against any ex-  
tension of prohibition.

The distillers see this. Calling the  
attention of the Government to the no-  
torious fact that enormous quantities  
of foodstuffs are used in making whis-  
ky, which has but a negligible food  
value, they suggest that a tax be levied  
upon grain, molasses and other  
food materials used in distilling. This  
they hold would check the use of such  
materials and reduce the amount of  
whiskey manufactured. Twenty mil-  
lion bushels of grain and 50,000,000  
gallons of molasses make up part of  
the estimated saving in foodstuffs for  
one year.

The source of the proposition sug-  
gests the Greeks bearing gifts. Tin-

doubtedly distillers are alarmed by  
the spread of the prohibition wave. If  
they can arrest it by timely conces-  
sions to public sentiment, a contribu-  
tion to the national need or paying so  
great a share of the national revenue  
as will make the toleration of their  
business necessary they will do it.

But they may defeat themselves.  
The waste of foodstuffs in brewing  
and distilling has been so accurately  
estimated in the foreign nations at  
war that their restrictive legislation  
now narrowly approaches prohibition,  
even in Germany. The suggestion of  
the American distillers is trivial in  
comparative results, though it may  
inspire more drastic measures.

But in that event where will the  
Ways and Means Committee seek the  
revenue now paid by these articles,  
and the great increase expected from  
a higher internal revenue tax?

**Haig's Irresistible Advance.**  
With the entrance of the British  
into Lens the Germans have practi-  
cally been driven from a city of 40,000  
people valuable for its engineering  
works, iron and steel foundries and  
productive coal mines, and they now  
command the highway to Douai,  
which has a cannon foundry as well  
as iron works. The twelve miles of  
country between the two cities de-  
scends to Douai by an easy grade and  
nowhere does it contain formidable  
natural defenses.

Of that region the richest prize is  
Lille, only seven miles from the Bel-  
gian frontier. Lille, the capital of the  
Department of the Nord, is one of  
the great industrial cities of France,  
with a population of 250,000. It is  
about twenty miles due north of  
Douai and eighteen northeast of Lens.  
These facts reveal the desperate  
plight in which the Germans find  
themselves as one salient after an-  
other is broken down and the alterna-  
tive to a successful stand is a retreat  
that may become a rout if the de-  
moralization of which there are un-  
mistakable signs spreads in their  
ranks. It is no longer a question of  
where the "Hindenburg line" is, but  
one of holding the territory in north-  
ern France which has been occupied  
for more than two years and used as  
an industrial base for the equipment  
of the German armies. Its loss would  
be a tremendous blow to German  
prestige as well as a surrender of in-  
dispensable resources.

The battle of Arras stands out in  
sharp contrast to the failure of the  
French and British offensive in late  
September, 1915, which also had for  
its object the forcing of the Germans  
out of Lens. The plan was that the  
north the British should break  
through the salient Loos-Hulluch-  
Haisnes, while the French on the  
south carried Vimy Heights, which  
the Canadians won a few days ago.  
All the British accomplished was the  
capture of Loos and a part of Hill  
70, and their casualties were 50,000.  
The French took and lost Souchez  
cemetery, stormed the wood of Given-  
chy, but could not gain the crest of  
Vimy Heights. They also lost  
heavily. There is reason to believe  
that the French delayed their attack  
too long (for six hours, it is said),  
and it was admitted that the British  
had no reserves ready when they  
were sorely wanted. In the battle of  
Arras all their plans seemed to work  
perfectly from the northern end of  
the forty-five mile front down to St.  
Quentin, where the fighting was as  
severe as that round Lens.

The strategy of General Haig is  
plain from a glance at the map. With  
St. Quentin as well as Lens in pos-  
session of the British, Cambrai in  
addition to Douai would be in danger.  
In the battle of Arras, certainly as  
important as any in the whole war,  
one success after another has fol-  
lowed the device of working round  
the north and south of a town and  
shelling it furiously until nothing re-  
mained for the enemy but a precipi-  
tate retreat to the next defensive po-  
sition. His morale suffers with every  
experience of this sort, and the faith  
of the British infantry in their own  
superiority rises in proportion until  
they consider themselves invincible,  
which is ninety per cent. of victory.

**Training American Volunteers for the War.**  
Six months has generally been con-  
sidered the minimum for training vol-  
unteers to join the first line of battle.  
Brigadier-General JAMES PARKER, U.  
S. A., "Galloping Jim," dissents. On  
the Mexican border he is known as  
perhaps the ablest cavalry commander  
in the army. His views should there-  
fore carry weight, especially as he  
has had three years experience with vol-  
unteer infantry from May 13, 1898, to  
June 3, 1901, during the war with  
Spain and in the Philippines.

According to General PARKER, the  
British no longer give their volun-  
teers a year's or even six months  
training. After sixteen weeks drill  
and instruction the men are trans-  
ported to France. An eight days test  
follows, and if they satisfy it they  
take their place in the trenches. What  
the nature of the test is General  
PARKER does not say. His informa-  
tion is that cavalry and field artillery  
receive no more preparation than the  
infantry. We should like to have this  
report confirmed, for the work of the  
British gunners, who have to clear a  
way for the infantry, must call for a  
good deal of practice before they are  
proficient. General PARKER has also  
learned that the Germans are giving  
six months training or less to men  
who have been exempt from military  
service. It would be pertinent to  
know whether these levies are consid-  
ered good enough for the "Hindenburg  
line." As to the British intensi-  
fically trained for sixteen weeks, can  
they be the troops who are in victori-  
ous contact with the Prussian Guards  
and the redoubtable Bavarians in the  
Arras sector?

A point is made by General PARKER  
of the fine showing of 20,000 National  
Guardsmen, one-third new enlist-  
ments, in the Brownsville maneuvers  
after four months on the border. To  
the eye there was no difference, he  
says, between the guardsmen and the  
regulars. However, it is to be ob-  
served that the training on the border  
was for a campaign against the Mexi-  
cans, and not for the scientific war-  
fare required on the western front in  
Europe.

General PARKER is a little puzzled  
himself by the brevity of the new  
British period of training, and he is  
inclined to think that the volunteers  
may be taught only one thing outside  
of the school of the soldier, and that  
is the theory of trench fighting. He  
does not maintain that a few months  
intensive training will make the re-  
cruit as good a soldier as the regular,  
but he holds that it is quite enough  
for fundamentals. He insists, how-  
ever, that every volunteer regiment  
should have a regular army man for  
Colonel and another for supply officer.  
A great mistake would be made if  
the United States despatched half  
trained volunteers to the western  
front. Reinforcements are not ur-  
gently needed there at the present  
time. An American expeditionary  
force should consist of volunteers  
brigaded with regulars, the volunteer  
regiments selected for their effi-  
ciency. As the Americans must be  
able to handle their artillery, hold  
their part of the line and fight on the  
offensive as well as the French and  
British, our volunteers should have at  
least six months hard training be-  
fore going on board the transports on  
this side. Only with such preparation  
can they be expected to distinguish  
themselves on the European battle-  
fields and be a credit to Old Glory.

**"What Can I Do?"**  
Millions of Americans are asking  
themselves this question, and that  
some of them are asking it of others  
each man gives evidence.  
Each man can and must answer it  
for himself.

The youth at college need only re-  
main there to get military training in  
many instances. It is folly for him  
to leave college and enlist where  
proper military training is available  
along with his other studies.

The youth who is earning his living  
in whole or in part and who has no  
dependents may well offer himself for  
enlistment in the army or navy. If  
he is physically unfitted for service  
let him turn farmer if possible; and  
where he cannot do this any produc-  
tive industry should be his aim.

The single man with no dependents  
may well enlist if in his judgment he  
can be of more service in the ranks  
than outside them. He may be more  
valuable, however, cultivating a few  
acres than shouldering a musket. His  
special training or aptitude may make  
him more serviceable otherwise. He  
must decide. If he decides wrongly  
Uncle Sam will eventually find it out  
and help him to rectify the error.

The single man with dependents  
can subscribe to the war loan, get  
some adventurous military training  
and cultivate an acre, perhaps.

The married man can subscribe to  
the war loan and raise foodstuffs in  
many cases. If he can be a small  
farmer he should put that object first.  
To a great many men there will be  
some half a dozen opportunities to  
offer themselves for some form of ser-  
vice, actively or in reserve. Select the  
one you can do best. Select several.  
If you will, but don't take on too  
much. Don't fritter away your ef-  
forts. Make a vigorous drive in one  
or two directions.

Remember that food is no less  
necessary than soldiers and that re-  
serving a valuable quantity of foodstuffs  
is serving your country. You should be  
as proud of your acre or acres as of  
a khaki uniform. Plough up the back  
lot and then raise the American flag  
over it.

Remember, if you are a New  
Yorker, that military training is the  
most easily got exercise in town. Go  
down to the Barge Office at the Bat-  
tery some afternoon, take the 3:45  
boat to Governors Island, have a ride  
served out to you and take the first  
drill. No one will care who you are  
or where you came from, and the feel-  
ing of your hand closing over the sights  
will give you a deep and abiding  
sense of satisfaction.

Remember, too, that when Uncle  
Sam calls for money some time in the  
next few weeks you are going to  
scrape together all you can reasonably  
spare to pay his bonds, even if you  
have to buy them in instalments and  
cut out desserts at dinner for  
six months.

**Marrying in May.**  
The bad luck of May as a matrimo-  
nial season goes back to the period  
when nomad tribes wandered over the  
face of the earth. In those primitive  
times the May wedding invariably in-  
terfered with the tribe's spring drive  
on fresh woods and pastures new.  
A rival band was certain to be first on  
the happy hunting grounds and too  
frequently the cattle necessary for the  
bride's dowry seriously depleted the  
common herd.

Later May weddings were opposed  
because the general unsettlement of  
the hearts and heads of young peo-  
ple in spring had not subsided suffi-  
ciently to enable them to be sure of  
their preferences so soon. By June, it  
was found, affections had been more  
definitely placed and a decision could  
be reached without undue danger of  
disastrous reversal.

The difficulty over May dowries per-  
sists to the present. Gifts to May  
brides are sometimes fewer in num-  
ber, and the bride's father in endow-  
ing her with 100 shares of Manganese  
Preferred is too often unable to forego  
accrued interest. Pating his daugh-

ter's head he bestows the stock ex-  
dividend with his blessing.

The May honeymoon is fatally  
handicapped. A generation ago it  
meant getting all dressed up with  
no place to go except Niagara Falls.  
Now the only refuge is Atlantic City.  
The Eden of the mountains is full of  
basking snakes and the surf on the  
shore is chill.

When the honeymoon has been  
adjourned without a day the couple  
come into the city to find all the good  
apartments taken to October 1. Re-  
pairing to the country they find all  
the cottages rented for the summer-  
or the heated term, as the real es-  
tate agents call it. Love in a cottage  
being impossible, the pair have to  
build or board. Neither affords an  
immediately satisfactory solution of  
the nesting problem.

**Incomplete Insurance Against War Risks.**  
Senator TOWNE, chairman of the  
Insurance Committee of the Senate,  
has introduced a bill to amend Sec-  
tion 110 of the Insurance law, which  
would permit fire insurance com-  
panies to insure against invasion, in-  
surrection, riot, civil war or com-  
munist, military or usurped power, this  
legislation being supplementary to the  
bombardment insurance law which  
was recently signed by Governor  
WHITMAN.

The existing fire insurance policies  
do not cover invasion, insurrection,  
riot, civil war or communist, military  
or usurped power, and explosion and  
bombardment insurance policies do  
not cover fire loss resulting from ex-  
plosions. Hence Senator TOWNE's  
bill is necessary to provide full pro-  
tection from such hazards.

There has been such a heavy de-  
mand on the insurance companies for  
a broader protection than the law now  
permits that this legislation is neces-  
sary in the present crisis. Nothing  
should prevent the immediate pas-  
sage of the Towne bill, for it is in the  
interest of the insuring public, par-  
ticularly those who have large values  
at stake and who are anxious to ob-  
tain protection for their property.

The sordid patriots who are trying  
to corner the potato crop of Monmouth  
county, New Jersey, should have a  
spring coat of tar and feathers.

Every full day's labor you do helps  
to shorten the struggle and bring us  
nearer victory. Every idle day, all  
loitering, lengthens the struggle and  
delays the day of freedom. You are  
in the nation's honor, heed! Acquire your-  
selves like men, and as workers on the  
land do your duty with all your strength.  
—LORD GEORGE TO THE BRITISH FARMERS.

The American farmers are not rais-  
ing crops to save their own country,  
but to save the world. They are not  
men from starvation, but they can do  
their bit in the war by increasing  
acreage and acquiring themselves like  
men too. Everybody at work! No  
shirking!

The provisional Russian Govern-  
ment's decision to restore the name of  
St. Petersburg under the approval  
of neutrals. Petrograd sounds too  
much like a bomb about to explode.

"I have yet to be convinced," said  
Mr. Moxley of Wyoming in a House  
debate, "that an army made up of  
slackers who have to be conscripted  
will make the best army for us." This  
is one of those biting phrases that  
mean nothing. Technically all the  
soldiers of Germany, Austria and  
France, and more than three-fifths of  
the British, were conscripts. In the  
present war, are conscripts. The  
implication of conscription vanishes  
when it is applied impartially to  
all citizens of military age. It be-  
comes the nation volunteering in  
mass through its representatives in  
Congress.

When Vice-Admiral KIMBORNE  
of the German navy says that the Ameri-  
can warships and their crews are not  
accustomed to the high seas it is  
plain that he knows nothing about  
weather conditions off Hatteras or  
the August hurricanes in West Indian  
waters.

That early patriot CHARLES COATES-  
WORTH PINCKNEY, who cried "Millions  
for defense but not a cent for tribute,"  
would have felt a little like a piker in  
the House when he saw defense money  
in a block of seven billions.

Mr. GRAM employed a striking met-  
aphor to emphasize a great truth when  
he said at the Democratic Club:

"We have in America a melting pot  
into which all races have been placed,  
but you cannot fuse in a melting pot  
until you have the fire; and perhaps  
this great war is going to give us the  
necessary fire to fuse all our elements  
together, and if there are elements that  
refuse to fuse, throw them into the fire."

**THE CONFISCATORS.**  
Messrs. Pinchot and Lovejoy's Cam-  
paign a Joy to the Germans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The  
coming of war has not apparently less-  
ened the peace at all cost propaganda  
of the pacifists and socialists, and has  
not altogether stopped the activities of  
the profiteers. The pacifists are far  
more insidious than before, but their  
real motives are not fully concealed be-  
neath the sham veneer of a professed  
loyalty.

The pacifists insist upon confiscation  
of property as a just "contribution" of  
wealth toward the needs of the State.  
The theory of this astounding concep-  
tion of patriotism is an assumption that  
no one of property or income over  
\$2,000 contributes to the welfare of the  
nation in war. The impoverishment of  
decadent families and the unequal bur-  
den of taxation is called "democracy."

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**ENGLAND DEFENDED.**  
A Civilizer and Not a Destroyer, Pro-  
fessor Haackel to the Contrary.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In  
the Sun of April 6 is a quotation from  
a letter written by Professor  
Ernst Haackel of the University of Jena.  
I have a high opinion of Professor  
Haackel, having more than alluded to  
him as the greatest of scientists in the  
world to-day, and so what I say has no  
personal animus toward him or to the  
German people. When he says that  
England has immeasurable national ego-  
tism and wellheadness, that she  
caused the war in Europe and is "right-  
fully called the destroyer of peoples," he  
says what is not true in some cases,  
and in others the very things that could  
be more properly charged up to the im-  
perial Government of Germany.

To my mind England, which so largely  
rules over the earth and the sea, there  
being more people under her flag on land  
and sea than under any other flag, is  
one of the least demonstrative and least  
given to bragadoocio of all the nations.  
She has a quiet, rather gruff self-assur-  
edness and persistence, it is true, but  
there is probably not as much spread-  
eagerness in her as in Germany or even  
in our own country. I have heard Ger-  
mans talk about their native land as I  
have never heard Americans or Englishmen  
talk of theirs. I have heard Germans in  
admiration and enthusiasm speak of Ger-  
many as "the salt of the earth," a salt  
by which the world is made better, and  
was worth mentioning. No, consider the  
basis that ordinarily exists for the  
national egoism and wellheadness, I verily  
believe that our typical German friends  
can outdo the Englishman two to one  
in flying their imperial eagles into the  
empire.

As to England being the destroyer of  
peoples, the facts will not bear out Pro-  
fessor Haackel. It is true that England  
has conquered many peoples, but she has  
not destroyed them. She has carried  
modern science and knowledge far into  
the jungles of Africa and Asia, and the  
charge for the betterment of the world  
there, under her flag in the midst of  
savagery, civilization has commenced to  
grow. Barring the time when Warren  
Hastings ruled so tyrannically over In-  
dia, a rule that the great Edmund Burke  
made infamous forever in his six days  
immortal arraignment in the House of  
Commons. I think that the English rule  
there has been for the good of that country.  
The day will come when every native East  
Indian will feel thankful that England  
came and brought the things she did  
even though she was rough in the bring-  
ing of them, and that she will more than  
make up for the loss of the black man  
who is glad that he is in America rather  
than in the jungles of Africa and who  
could not be hired to go over there and  
live.

While England herself is still supersti-  
tious along some lines, she has driven  
out many a vile and heinous supersti-  
tion among the peoples she rules over, as  
for instance that awful practice in India  
called "suttee." And as to slavery, which  
for years was indulged in before her  
flag appeared, human beings being  
bought and sold like dumb brutes, for  
nearly a century it was a blot on the  
map when that flag waved forth over a land  
every slave went free. OLIV J. ROSS,  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 13.

**TRAINING FOR ALL.**  
Otherwise the Old American Stock  
Might Soon Run Out.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I  
am in favor of universal military train-  
ing, but before our country enters into  
the war, leaving aside much that could  
be said as to its justice and relation to  
future preparedness, one phase of the  
situation strongly appeals to me. Thou-  
sands of able bodied citizens of foreign  
extraction live in our country, and through-  
out the country will under the circumstances  
volunteer in numbers. They will remain  
at home and barter and trade in their  
country's necessities, but when it comes  
to fighting for their country, it is "Me  
fight for \$15 a month! Let the Irish  
do it." This type should be pulled into  
the army, for the volunteer system  
there will be soon none of the old  
American stock left.

Another slacker class are the soap  
boxers and those people who sit around  
parks bright sunny days while others  
are at work and settle among them  
and advise just how the nation should be  
governed. Were it not for the idleness  
of their wives they would starve. These  
two should be hauled in and made do  
their bit.

Still another class is the year round  
slackers, the never do wells of society,  
commonly known as tramps, who insist  
that society owes them a living. These  
people could be placed on the firing line  
and never be missed.

Universal conscription is economically  
sound. It secures for the nation those  
who can best serve it and relieves it  
of undesirable and human derelicts. It  
relieves the efficient and exterminates  
the inefficient. WILLIAM H. HEARD,  
NEW YORK, April 14.

**Khaki Clad and Ready.**  
Practical Suggestion for Those Plan-  
ning Red Cross Work.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I  
desire to offer a suggestion to the women  
preparing for Red Cross work.

It is that the uniform of the Red  
Cross be worn at all times and on every  
occasion. I do not refer to the hospital  
nurse's garb of white except in the  
warm weather, but the navy blue or  
khaki with the cross on the arm; and  
for the street a simple hat in accord  
with the dress.

**THE AMERICANISM OF VARDAMAN'S COLLEAGUE.**  
Extracts from the Speech of John Sharp Williams in the Senate on April 6, in Reply to La Follette.

Tell me that the American Congress  
is "about to involve the American  
people in war!" The man who says  
that is either a knave or a fool. He  
is a knave if he knows better and says  
it anyway. We are involved in war,  
not by the American Congress, but  
by the orders of the German Kaiser  
and the German Kaiser's military and  
naval advisers.

There are things about this situa-  
tion that I face. One is the neces-  
sity of it. I face the necessity be-  
cause I must. The other is the oppor-  
tunity of it, and I face that because I  
will. I am glad that I and the Ameri-  
can citizenry shall have the opportu-  
nity of fighting on the side of liberty  
and democracy and free speech and  
free institutions against Prussian mili-  
tarism and autocracy.

The Senator from Wisconsin spent  
a whole lot of time talking about the  
violations of the rights of neutrality  
by Great Britain. He proved thereby  
the paragraph in a funny paper which  
said, not long ago, that he did not  
know the difference between a prize  
court and a torpedo.

Which would you rather do—fight  
Germany now, with France and Eng-  
land and Russia to help you, or fight  
later, when she is ready, by our-  
selves, you have got to do one or  
the other.

I tell you, moreover, that if Ger-  
many does win that fight upon the  
continent of Europe, with Belgium  
already a vassal state, Holland to be-  
come the forerunner of France, with  
all the force and naval armaments and  
shipsyard open as well as her own  
she will begin to get ready to whip  
us unless England's fleet prevents it.

I know of but one way to fight any-  
body. You cannot always whip him,  
but there is but one way with a hope  
of success, and that is to hit him just  
as soon as he shows his head, and as  
quickly as you can and as strongly  
as you can.

The Senator from Wisconsin says  
that with the European war carried  
on over there we have nothing to lose.  
Have we not? Have we no honor that  
we might lose? Have we no regard  
for the sovereignty of the American  
nation that we might be compelled to  
dispute with? Have we no regard  
for the flag floating from the flagstaff  
of our ships that were sunk without  
warning upon the high seas? Is sen-  
timentality so much patriotism? Is it  
that nothing that we have which we  
either possess or possess him that is  
precious to him except money and  
material advantage?

He (La Follette) wants to persuade  
us that it is the rich man's war and  
that the poor man's fight. I hear all that  
gammage and demagoguery in the South  
after the civil war. It was a lie then  
as it is now. I am getting very tired  
of somebody saying it is a Wall Street  
war. It is a Wall Street and the  
money power of the capitalists did not  
sink the Lusitania and send to the  
bottom the ship that carried our min-  
isters and children unharmed. Wall Street  
did not sink the Sussex. Wall Street  
did not sink the Algonquin with the Ameri-  
can flag on her main staff.

One Senator said something about  
"putting the dollar mark on the flag." It  
struck me as peculiar. I am the son  
of a father whose mother said to  
him: "Kit, you are a Whig; you are  
opposed to secession; let the Yankees  
and the secessionists fight this war."  
And his reply was: "Mother, the time  
has passed for a gentleman to deter-  
mine whether he shall fight or not.  
The only question is which side shall  
he fight on. I cannot help kill Anne's  
kinsfolk." Anne was my mother.

I have a hearty contempt for the  
man who does not know his environ-  
ment, and who is not a friend of  
his country. It may be his friends,  
but I love my plantation better than  
any other plantation, my county bet-  
ter than any other county, my State  
better than any other State and my  
country better than any other coun-  
try, and my race—the English speak-  
ing race—better than any other race.  
I am tired of men telling me, Wel-  
man, Scotchman, Englishman in blood  
as I am, that the hereditary enemy  
of the United States is England or  
Wales or Scotland—that it is Great  
Britain, Magna Charta, the Declara-  
tion of Rights, the American Consti-  
tution, the Constitution in its origi-  
nal amendments, all come from Eng-  
land, a country whose great priest is  
John Milton, whose sweet singer was  
Burns, whose great intellect was  
Shakespeare, whose great warriors for  
liberty were Hampden and Sidney and  
Simonds de Montfort. It was an En-  
glishman of the Englishmen who led  
the American forces that fought  
against the dictates of a German  
bloated king backed up by Hessian  
hirelings.

Somebody said to me the other day,  
"You seem to be angry and in a pas-  
sion about this German question," and  
I said, "I am." Next to the indigna-  
tion of God is the righteous indignation  
of a true man with a soul in him  
and red blood instead of bluish milk  
in his veins, against the German as-  
sault upon the American superiority and  
arrogance and injury and insult, but  
above all insult!

The Senator from Wisconsin re-  
ferred to "this European war" which  
we are about to enter. We are not  
about to enter any European war; we  
are about to enter an American war  
which has been forced upon us by  
German military authority.

There are some things worse than  
war, and there are some things worse  
than death. Death is not such a  
fully bad thing. There are things  
worse than death, and one of them is  
to live forlorn and to feel that you  
self while your other self is in the  
hands of a pusillanimous, degenerate  
coward. It is worse than death to  
have self-contempt. I mean a